Preclinical Case Studies of Gonadal Distribution

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Preclinical Case Studies of Gonadal Distribution

Gonadal distribution studies in support of initiation of gene therapy clinical trials.

- Identifiers removed
- In vivo vector administration
- Assess distribution of vector to gonads, not germline integration

Preclinical Case Studies of Gonadal Distribution

- Examples of data in support of phase I trials
- Discussing cases that illustrate problems and questions.
- Many cases:

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adequate assay negative results proceed without delay
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Insight into FDAs decision making process

Preclinical Case Studies

- Preclinical animal study issues
- Choice of detection assay
- PCR assay issues
 - Current recommendation (100 copies/μg or less)
- Disease severity and reproductive status influenced decision on clinical trial

• Vector Class: Plasmid (naked DNA)

• Route of Administration: Intramuscular

• **Disease Severity:** serious

• PCR Assay Sensitivity: 10 million copies/µg genomic DNA

• Initial Assay Results: signal in gonads below level of detection (< 10 million copies/µg)

• Impact of review on clinical trial: Assay sensitivity was inadequate to assess safety. Clinical trial restricted to sterile patients, pending further assay development.

Assay Amendments and Outcome: plasmid (naked DNA)

• New PCR Assay Sensitivity: 25 - 100 copies/µg genomic DNA

• Results:

	Gonads	Injected muscle
Day 3	1/3	3/3
Day 14	0/3	2/3
Saline Control (Day 3)	0/3	1/3

- Improved assay sensitivity allowed for safety assessment. Transient signal in gonads gone by day 14.
- Clinical trial allowed to proceed in fertile population.
- Positive in the control arm indicates possible problem with contamination.

Vector Class:

Plasmid +lipid

• Route of Administration: Intraperitoneal

• Disease Severity: Life threatening

• PCR Assay Sensitivity: 2000 copies/μg genomic DNA

Initial Assay Results: plasmid + lipid

	Ovary	Vehicle control
4 hours	5/5*	0/5
3 days	5/5*	N/A
7 days	5/5*	N/A
14 days	5/5*	N/A

Impact of review on clinical trial:

- Despite positive signal in gonads and inadequate assay sensitivity, clinical trial was allowed to proceed due to disease severity, and judgement that disease precluded reproduction in this patient population.
- Informed consent document was modified to include a discussion of the preclinical findings.
- Decision relevant for this indication only, because of disease severity and reproductive status.
- Duration of positive signal not assessed.

Assay Amendments and Outcome: plasmid + lipid

• New PCR Assay Sensitivity: 330 copies/µg genomic DNA

• Results:

1) Intraperitoneal

	Ovary	Testis	Control
Day 8	3/3	3/3	0/6 (M&F)
Day 15	3/3	3/3	N/A

2) Subcutaneous - Day 2 results

	Gonad	Injection site	Control
Male	0/3	1/3	0/1
Female	0/3	3/3	0/1

- New study data supported new route of administration/indication.
- Today in general, assay sensitivity would not be adequate.
- Both life threatening indications, severity **and** reproductive status considered.

• Vector Class: Adenoviral

• Route of Administration: systemic

• Disease Severity: serious

• Initial Assay Results: Gonads not assayed

• Impact of review on clinical trial: Safety of gonadal distribution couldn't be assessed. Clinical trial restricted to sterile patients.

Assay Amendments and Outcome: Adenoviral

. New PCR Assay Sensitivity: 2,000 copies/ $_{\mu g}$ (ovary) 20,000 copies/ $_{\mu g}$ (testis)

	Ovary	Testis	Control
Day 5	0/1	1/1	0/2 (M&F)
Week 4	0/1	0/1	0/1 (M only)
Week 12	0/1	0/1	0/1 (M only)

Large animal model

- Restriction to sterile patients continued.
- Data did not alleviate concern for dissemination of vector, due to inadequate assay sensitivity and small sample size.
- Sponsor carrying out further analysis

• Vector Class: Adenoviral (CAT vector)

• Route of Administration: Intramuscular

• Disease Severity: serious

• CAT Assay: Gene expression

• Initial Assay Results: Adenoviral (CAT vector)

Day 7: gonads negative for CAT activity

• Impact of review on clinical trial:

- -Clinical trial proceeded without restriction. PCR studies are currently underway.
- -Today these data would not support initiation of clinical trial.
- -Inappropriate assay performed. Expression assay does not assure absence of vector sequences in gonads

Vector Class: Retroviral

• Route of Administration: Intratracheal

• **Disease Severity:** Life threatening

• PCR Assay Sensitivity: 1 copy/µg genomic DNA

• Initial Assay Results: Day 30 | Ovary | 0/2

• Impact of results on clinical trial: Proceeded without restriction.

- Would not support initiation of clinical trial today.
- Doesn't support conduct of trial in both male and female
- Inadequate number of animals included in study
- No assay controls

Preclinical Case Studies

- Route of administration influences distribution. (vector modifications)
- Preclinical studies must have adequate sensitivity, specificity, and duration to assess vector localization.
- Presence of vector rather than gene expression should be measured.
- Positive gonadal signal \square Risk of a germline event?